

MISS WALCOTT LEAVES
FOR PARIS ART COURSE

Miss Helen B. Walcott, who has been making a brief visit in Washington at the home of her father,

Charles D. Walcott, director of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum, sailed yesterday for Cherbourg on the Olympic. She will spend the summer and fall in France and Spain studying art. She will probably return to Washington in the spring of 1922.

AMONG MUSICIANS

(Continued From Page 20.)

Am Not Worthy" (ancient chorale), arranged for harp by Mrs. Broslus. Contralto solos: Recitative, "It Is a Good Thing," aria, "The Evening Prayer" (Eli). Contralto: "The Day is Ended" (Bartlett); "O Lord and Father" (ancient chorale). Offertory: "Jerusalem O Turn Thee" from Gallia (Gounod). Organ postlude: "Postlude" (Wareling).

GOOD FRIDAY AT TRINITY.
At Trinity Episcopal Church at 8 p. m. on Good Friday, Maunders' sacred cantata "From Olivet to Calvary" will be rendered by the double quartet, assisted by two other quartets. The solos will be sustained by Miss Bernice Calhoun, soprano; J. Allen Bell, tenor, and George H. Lambert, bass. The cantata will be given under the direction of Mrs. Helen Crouch, organist.

The music today will consist of "Te Deum" by Dye, and anthem, "On the Way to Jerusalem," by Maunders. At the evening service there will be a bass solo by George H. Lambert, who will sing "Calvary," by Rodey.

GOOD FRIDAY AT ST. ANDREW'S.
The choir of St. Andrew's P. E. Church, under the direction of Marguerite Allen Ross, will render Sir John Stainer's "Crucifixion" on Good Friday evening. Solo parts will be sustained by Warren L. Terry, tenor, and Benjamin Y. Morrison, bass. For the offertory, Margaret Dudley, soprano, will sing "Greater Love Hath No Man," by Rogers.

RYLAND M. E. CHURCH.
There will be special music rendered by Ryland M. E. Church choir, Tenth and D streets southwest, today, at both morning and evening services. Mrs. Joseph Parks is the offertory soloist for this morning, when she gave "Jerusalem" by Parker.

This evening Mrs. Smith Langford will sing "The Palm," by Faure. Miss Mary Brewer is organist, and Mrs. Milton Odell, director.

NEW THOUGHT ALLIANCE.
Myra Johnson, soprano soloist of the International New Thought Alliance, will give today, for her Palm Sunday solos, "Open the Gates of the Temple," by Knappe, and, by request, "Morning" by Speaks.

Jean Eliot's News
Of Capital Society

(Continued From Page Nineteen.)

thor of "The Soul of Anne Rudledge," and whose new book is just off the press. Clear from the far Hawaiian Islands comes Fannie Heaslip Lee Agce. From nearer home, Philadelphia, Agnes Reppier. But not only women are to be represented. George Ade is to come with his fables and slang, to vie with Henry Vandayke's masterpieces of great literature. Many notable exhibits of art will be shown and a program of all-American music. For this year the Pen Women are bringing out the talent of their own country. Mrs. William Atherton Du Puy will address in regard to their exhibit and representation the Indiana Society Monday night at the Ebbitt Hotel, through the invitation of Dr. Harvey Wiley.

Though the State of Indiana is supposed to be the leader in literary lights, it looks very much as though Ohio were coming to the front in close competition, even victory. Miss Helen V. P. Fulton, vice president for the State of Ohio, has written a charming collection of autographed books of the authors of her State, which she will bring with her when she comes with her delegation in April. Then, too, Mrs. W. F. Harding's membership in the league enhances interest in Ohio to a considerable extent.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF STATEFAIR.
In his wife's absence, Secretary Hughes has been learning something of the social side of a Secretary of State's job. Mrs. Hughes came down for the "dinner" reception at the White House and at dinner at the French embassy "to meet the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hughes," but went back to New York today to remain until the end of the week.

Mr. Hughes has learned, if he did not know it before, that life for the head of the State Department is not all treaties and foreign policies; sometimes it's a dinner party for foreign visitors.

For instance, he had various parties for Paderewski on his mind last weekend; and there was Dr. L. S. Row's luncheon for a half dozen (more or less) Latin-American missions on Monday. There were missions from Panama, Cuba, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, which had been sent especially to attend the inauguration of President Harding, and there was a mission from Venezuela which had come up to attend the Bolivar celebrations in New York next month—all of which Dr. Rowe was able to bunch and give one big luncheon for them, to which practically the entire Latin-American contingent was invited—and the Secretary of State, of course.

There are several other distinguished visitors in the office, expected to reach Washington early in April—Vivian, for instance—whom presumably both the State Department and the White House, as well as the French embassy, will entertain extensively; and the Prince of Monaco, for whom undoubtedly the State Department will feel some responsibility, even though Monaco has no diplomatic representative here and even serves to receive a medal for scientific research rather than as a sovereign of one country making an official visit to another.

When Madame Marie Curie, the most famous woman scientist in the world, comes to this country in May she will be entertained in Washington in a manner that will assume the importance of a formal national recognition of her supreme service to humanity. Diplomats and officials will contest with representatives of all the learned professions, educators, and society folk for the honor of paying tribute to the distinguished visitor.

While Madame Marie Curie is in Washington she will be the guest of a committee headed by Mrs. Robert Wood Bliss, who will be assisted by Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Miss Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Hope Slater, Mrs. Vernon Kellogg and Mrs. Charles D. Walcott. This committee will co-operate with various other committees, and it is expected that she will pass a great deal of time in studying the collections in the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum.

Facilities to demonstrate and to experiment will be offered her in laboratories here, as elsewhere. The Bureau of Standards will make a reception in her honor and will do much toward entertaining her, for this bureau is perhaps more interested in radium than any other in the Government.

And, best of all, Mrs. Curie is to have her heart's desire satisfied in a beautiful and wonderful way. The co-discoverer of radium, the woman who alone discovered polonium, which she named for her native land, Poland, does not own even the smallest amount of the precious mineral with which her name and her husband's are associated. It has been her dream to possess a sufficient quantity with which to carry on costly experiments, and now that dream is to be realized.

For she is to receive as a gift from America a gram of radium. A gram of radium, it must be understood, is one-eighth of an ounce. That does not seem to be such a big gift until one learns from the Bureau of Standards that radium is worth 300,000 times as much as gold. As it is estimated that there is in the world today, in tangible and commercial form, only five and a half ounces of radium, the value of the gift may be understood. At the present value of radium the gram will cost \$120,000. The money to buy this remarkable gift is now being collected and paid into the Marie Curie radium fund which the Equitable Trust Company of New York City will hold until the purchase is made of the precious substance that may be the means of throwing new light on the mysteries of chemistry.

The Marie Curie radium fund committee made public last week a letter Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, sent recently to Dr. Vernon Kellogg, of the National Research Council, endorsing the movement to present the gram of radium to Mme. Curie. Secretary Hoover wrote:

"I am very glad to learn that Mme. Curie is to visit this country in May and that the women of America plan to present her at the time of her visit with a gram of radium for her use in carrying on her investigations."

"Mme. Curie is the foremost living woman of science, and her work has been not only of great scientific importance but of immense immediate value to mankind. Any recognition and support of this wonderful woman and her work that can be given by the women of America meets with my warmest approval."

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Among the women identified with the fund are the following: Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. William Vaughan Moody, Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Mrs. V. Everett Macy, Mrs. Arthur Woods and Miss Florence Marshall. It is hoped that \$150,000 might be raised, but there will be a surplus for the many expenses attending the tour of the United States.

ENTIRE NATION TO AID IN WELCOME.
It is significant that this visit of Mme. Curie has resulted in an invitation from Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor of the Delineator, and one of the writers best known in Washington. During the war Mrs. Meloney was here and she was then and then made many friends who found her a forward-looking woman, alive to all that is progressive. While in Europe she made many friends who were of the same progressive material for her magazine. It is characteristic of Mrs. Meloney that in preparing to entertain Mme. Curie she has secured the interest and cooperation of the whole nation. It is not enough that the greatest woman scientist should be welcomed in the usual way, even though American hospitality is so generous. The nation that has recently enfranchised its women should express something more than mere friendliness. It should show its appreciation and gratitude. So in every part of the United States committees are preparing to receive Madame Curie probably as no woman has been received previously, as a scientist and scholar whose achievements place her at the very heights of fame in a place that few men have reached.

Dr. F. C. Wood, of the Crocker Memorial Cancer Research Laboratory, heads the committee of scientists which will receive Madame Curie. Associated with him will be Dr. Will J. Mayo, president of the American Medical Association; Dr. Willis D. Bliss, Harvard University; Dr. Robert Abbe, the first American surgeon to work with radium; Dr. William Taylor, president of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Dr. James Ewing, of Cornell University; Prof. George B. Pegram, of Columbia University; Dr. Charles Powers, of Denver, Col.; Dr. William H. Welch, Dr. Howard Kelly, and Dr. John Finney, of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Charles D. Walcott, of the Smithsonian Institution. This committee later will have many additions.

Madame Curie has a number of friends in Washington, among them Mrs. Bliss, who with Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, will organize the local committee and arrange the program for the visit here. Madame Curie has the honor of having twice received the Nobel prize. It was first bestowed on her in 1903 when she was less than thirty years old and again in 1911. Now, at the age of forty-six, Madame Curie is at the zenith of her wonderful powers and may yet be admitted to membership in the French Academy, which she was nominated and for which she failed to be elected by only two votes. She is a professor at the Sorbonne, having succeeded her husband after his death in 1906. Her appointment as a lecturer in the famous French University broke all precedents.

Madame Curie was born in Warsaw, where her father, John Sklodowski, was a professor of physics in the university. Her father was a Jew and her mother a Swede. Just before her birth her father was converted to Catholicism.